THE GRASSES FOR THE SOUTH. sefore the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society and State Grange

When invited by the executive comwhen invited by the executive committee to prepare something on the "Grasses" for this occasion, I said yes! for as I had been experimenting with grass for the past ten years I felt as though I would be at home with this subject; and then, again, it grows so well for me, and it seems like I can have more of it on less space than any one I know for me, and it seems like I can have more of it on less space than any one I know—in fact, I think Dean Swift would have called me a benefactor, for you remember he said, "that man was a benefactor who could make two blades o? grass grow where only one grew before," and my neig abors tell me if I can get a little guano I will make forty blades grow where there never was any before. And then, again, I thought it would be "just the thing" for a young man like me to be up here reading an essay along with all the agricultural and Grange magnates of the land, and furthermore, it has become so highly fashionable to look after and cultivate these Grange and agricultural tivate these Grange and agricultural meetings. All our great men "do it," and who knows but what I may make a

and who knows but what I may make a vote by it.

Well, farmer like, I kept putting off 'preparing for this occasion until suddenly there came a notice, "Summer meeting of the Agricultural Society, second Tuesday in August, at Chester, S. C," and I said to myself, "you had better be seeing about that essay." but of course I knew it was a small matter, and that anybody could write an essay on grass. So one of those late hot days in July when the thermometer was somewhat up in the nineties in the shade, I put a little table by a northeast window what up in the nineties in the shade, I put a little table by a northeast window where there was a little breeze slipping in between the blinds as though it was ashaned of being around on such a hot day. I had chairs all around me on which were my Encyclopedia, my bound copies of the Kural Carolinian, American Agriculturist, &c. My "Webster's Unabridged" had a chair all to itself.—Then I said, now I'll write an essay that will surprise the folks over yonder, and will surprise the folks over yonder, and so I concluded I would write a very scientific article, it would show more learning. But I found after writing a while about clover, orchard grass, timothy, tall meadow oats, Rescue, Italian rye grass, and last, but not least, our own dear old crab, that I was not displaying any scientific attainments whatever, and that I was only getting up a very dull and prosy concern.

I then decided, as I was pretty well
"read up" on these subjects, I would put
together what I had learned in an eloquent and grandworded way, and that
would take; but I did not get far on that
line before I found that that essay was
going to be a great mistake, and I awoke
to the sad, sad fact that all my wits were
badly in "the grass," and that in my conceit I had consented to do one of the
greenest acts of my life. It was too late
now to turn back, my hand was already
"at the plough," the meeting was on hand,
the essay had been announced, and if not
forthcoming the epitaph would be,
"Whipped out by Gen. Green."
So I just concluded, as I had been
having some grass patches, I would write
my experience in a plain, farmer-like
manner, bring it up here to be thrown
into the heap produced by this meeting,
and if it was productive of even a stimulating thought to any farmer I would be
more than repaid for my exertions; and
if there was no good metal in it, it could
be thrown into the fire and burned with
the rest of the "stubble."

I dare say in your reading of Ramsay's
History of South Caroline this guestion. I then decided, as I was pretty well

these thousand hills, whenever the leaves were burned off, would be soon covered with a luxuriant growth of native grass and a wild pea or vetch; all kind of game

We of to-day think it must, indeed, be a romance as we read of this picture, and then look at the one the face of our poor, then look at the one the face of our poor, dear old State presents. Why in a ride of less than thirty miles across the country, from Union Courthouse to this place, whilst it may not literally be so, yet it seems as though nothing meets the eye but a sea of gullies, with islands of ball spots; and I hope you won't smile, or the Society think me extravagant, when I say in some places these are so thick that they seem to be on top of each other, and the few spots left for the broomsedge and pines seem so lonely and sad, like the man who found himself in the wrong pew, and wished he had not come to be pew, and wished he had not come to be

left in such a hopeless minority.

I had a gentleman on the Union side of Broad River tell me sometimes he would get on one of those broomsedge strips, on a long hill, and have to ride a quarter of a mile before he could get out. Now whilst we are all cognizant of the many drawbacks there are to those who are trying to build up and improve a home in this dear old sunny South—for "with all the faults we love thee still" yet it is sometimes a struggle to sep down a harsh feeling towards that genera-tion which the country's history tells of; "One generation spending its life pulling down, the next one at the bottom round

to build up again."
Pardon me for reading from that history: "The art of land manuring is little known and less practiced. The bulk of planters, relying on the fertility of the soil, seldom planting any but what is good, and changing lands when it begins to fail for that which is fresh, seldom give themselves much trypkle to been give themselves much trouble to keep their fields in heart. Beds of compost are rare. Some twenty years from this writing (some seventy-five years ago) there was no fixed price in Charleston for manures, and it was often given to the first who offered. 'c carry it off.'

Could such a process give us any other sequel? And the all absorbing question to every wide awake farmer is, what is to every wide awake farmer is, what is the quickest, surest and cheapest route by which I can recuperate these old worn lands, make a competency for myself and family, and leave the latter something otherwise than gullies? My answer would be, our own native green crops and the artificial grassee.

1st. Whilst strictly speaking it is not properly a grass, it is generally accented

properly a grass, it is generally accepted and treated as such, and that is red clever. Its uses are threefold—as a feriffer, a haymaker and a grazer. As a retilizer I am not prepared or competent to throw much light, that is as to its scientific or about 1 action. tific or chemical action. You are well aware that Prof. Voelcker has been for many years making the clover plant the subject of special study. From an ab-stract of a late lecture of the Professor, published in the Country Gentleman, I

quote as follows:
"In connection with other field experi "In connection with other field experiments, one was undertaken to investigate the causes of the benefit of growing ciover, they are almost certain of getting a good paying crop of wheat. All agricultural matters depend upon each other. If was can enable the farmer to procure

badly in "the grass," and that in my conceit I had consented to do one of the greenest acts of my life. It was too late now to turn back, my hand was already "at the plough," the meeting was on hand, the cssay had been announced, and if not forthcoming the epitaph would be, "Whipped out by Gen. Green."

So I just concluded, as I had been having some grass patches, I would write my experience in a plain, farmer-like manner, bring it up here to be thrown into the heap produced by this meeting, and if it was productive of even a simulating thought to any farmer I would be thrown into the fire and burned with the rest of the "stubble."

I dare say in your reading of Ramsay's History of South Carolina this question offered itself, "Where is the necessity of artificial grasses?" For you read there about magnificent and endless forests, clear, pure streams filled with fish; all these thousand hills, whenever the leaves were burned off, would be soon covered with a lunuriating and one of the deal that all my wits were burned off, would be soon covered with a lunuriating containing the point of the containing the productive of even a simulating thought to any farmer I would be thrown into the first and burned with the rest of the "stubble."

I dare say in your reading of Ramsay's History of South Carolina this question offered itself, "Where is the necessity of artificial grasses?" For your read there about magnificent and endless forests, clear, pure streams filled with fish; all these thousand hills, whenever the leaves with a summer than any other grass y in the duced into Virginia. It is the only grass time duced into Virginia. It is the only grass time duced into Virginia. It is the only grass time two sextending in your experience, fo. the late whose practically. In 1866 into any details as to these two seaking for the seasons and good caltivation would make about 500 pounds seed cotton per acre. Having been pretty well plugghed and harrowed, a small amount of rotted cotton the first of the place to the would have The crop this year was about thirty-seven bushels of wheat; the year before it was three bales of cotton. The past season, as we say, was a "bad year" for wheat in our neighborhood. The same quality of land cleared about the same time made an average of five bushels per

> Now I am satisfied that the increase of the crop has always paid for the manure used, and we have three acres of land that made 500 pounds seed cotton now making just as easily 1,200 pounds.—
> How much that clever sod had to do as the base of this fertility you have the facts and can judge.
> In 1873 I sowed three and a half acres

in barely in September, and brushed in clover. I fed all the barely green but about an acre and a quarter, which thrash-ed out twenty-five bushels. For three years the patch was kept in clover, receiving once a top dressing of plaster and one of acid phosphate. The first crop each year of clover hay averaged two large wagon loads per acre. As soon as the second crop began to seed the hogs were allowed to run at will on it until neavy allowed to run at will on it until heavy frost. In September, 1876, the clover sod was turned with a two horse plough, ploughed again with sanall ploughs; 150 bushels of cotton seed that had been killed by being kept a few weeks in the stables was applied, and the patch again sowed in barely. It was fed the same way, and about the same amount of land thrashed out fifty bushels and a fraction. Did the clover make the difference?

My experience as to time of sowing to

My experience as to time of sowing is hat September is our month. I have ried several times sowing in the spring. tried several times sowing in the spring.

In February of 1876 I sowed clover on a field of twenty acrea that had been sowed the fall before, or rather, I should say, the winter, for it had been in cotton and coats. The books said sow just after a rain or during a light shower. It had been raining for about a week or more and one evening after a hard shower, that I thought to be "the clearing off one," I took a patent sower and put down my seed. In about an hour there came what you call atrash-mover, and I don't think it could have been many days before my clover seed were listening to what the "wild waves are saying," for all ... stand I saved out of the twenty was about an acre, which was a sort of basin-like more than the spring. But by putting in a like stand the saved and seemed to prefer it. So I concluded to two more of it. Least fall I took an old garden spot of half an acre that was literally run away with nut grass and sowed it in Lucerne. Now all the books said sow in drills two feet apart; cultivate until it takes possession of the ground, but my idea has always been in sowing any forage crop to get ric of this cultivation. So mine was sown broadcast, it and the dock chicken-weed, &c., and had a lively time in the spring. But by putting in a about an acre, which was a sort of basinlike spot, the rest being just rolling enough to wash in a heavy rain.

2d. My experience as a grazer is rather different from what I have heard from others For hogs, if there is crehard grass with it, I think there is

coard grass with it, I think there is uothing better than clover. I have sed hogs that netted two hundred and ity pounds that were raised nine months out of the twelve on clover and orchard grass entirely.

Some three years ago, I found myself,

after many dark "days and darker mor-rows," living by myself, and you know how things will get "mixed! when there is nobody around but a man. Very of-ten the news from the milk department was, "Little Joe dun let de caf git wid de

with clover but what he had, as is usually done, sown it with small grain. The grain appropriated all the plant food that was available, and when its shade was taken away the little sickly clover plants were too weak to stand the hot June suns. Hence the verdict, "my land won't make clover."

Every man that reads is aware of the estimate put upon clover as a fertilizer throughout Europe, and many of our people saw during the war what it had and was doing for Virginia and Maryland. But my time will not allow me to go into any details as to these two sections.

Now, I will be pardoned for speaking of my own experience, fo. 'this all I really can say I know practically. In 1868

"Now for the result. The next spring or early summer, so soon as the orchard grass is in blossom (not brown or seeded) the clover will be ready also. Cut all for feed, or cure and put away as hay in place of fodder. You may safely expect two or three thousand pounds of hay. Suffer nothing to graze it under the first of December, then let your cows run on it so hour or two each day in open weather until the 15th March. This are well supply the horses with more hay and grass in the fall, winter, spring and summer than any other grass yet introduced into Virginia. It is the only grass that grows with us all the year round, except only when the ground is frozen, It is not as exhaustive to land as time-the wat walt all the sum and drees he made before the South Carolina Institute, in Chaleston, in 1853, on the subject of "Southern Agricultural Exhaustion and device will be ready also. Cut all for feed, or cure and put away as hay in place of fodder. You may safely expect two or three thousand pounds of hay. Suffer nothing to graze it under the first of December, then let vour cheeded the South Carolina Institute, in Chaleston, in 1853, on the subject of "Southern Agricultural Exhaustion and deventured in 1853, on the subject of "Southern Agricultural Exhaustion and extensive cultural Exhaustion and extensive in the southern Agricultural Exhaust

for an idle horse to run in, this will supply it; or green grass in winter for your cow, this is the only grass that will furnish it. Try it on a sand bank if you can't do better. I have never been without a orchard grass patch since I commenced with it in 1870. I have had an acre adjoining my yard that has been in this grass for six years. It was used entirely as a pasture. The fowls lived almost entirely upon it, and all the stock were allowed to run on it, as soon as it would get a good start.

"I ploughe? it up this year for the purpose of reseeding, but more to thoroughly manure it, as I really believe if everything had been kept off the orchard

if everything had been kept off the orchard grass and have reasserted itself. I had grass could have reasserted itself. I had another patch of four acres that had been in this grass for three years. It had been pastured so constantly by hogs, colts and calves, and often mules that I thought, as the saying is, 'it had run out,' and I concluded that late in the fall I would sow orchard grass; that I would manure it heavily with cotton seed, sow in oats and then this fall sow again in grass. The winter was very severe and most of the oats were killed out, but in the spring I saw something putting in an appearance that I knew was not oats, and I found on examination that I had a fine stand of orchard grass. I mention this incident to show the hardihood of the plant.

plant.
"My choice of time for sowing is Sep-"My choice of time for sowing is Septenber. Sow with one, or best, if you will do it, sow it and clover by themselves. I would be glad if you could have seen come hotys I have raised almost entirely on orchard grass and clover. They would make believers if there are any doubting Thomases.

"Our next best artificial grass, I think, is Lucerne. Some few years ago I sowed a few handfuls of Lucerne seed in one So mine was sown broadcast, it and the dock chicken-weed, &c., and had a lively time in the spring. But by putting in a hand every wet day and pulling up the weeds the Lucerne soon got the mastery, and whilst it has not entirely killed out the nut grass, its dense shade has crowded suns hardly as well as clover, but all stock are fond of it, as well as clover, and its great advantages over clover is it never salivates, it is ready for use sooner in the spring than clover, it can be cut and fed spring than clover, it can be cut and fed green in the early spring, in the summer made into hay, and in the autumn again cut and fed green. It is highly prized in England, but can only be cultivated in the southern counties. In France, Spain, Switzerland, Italy and in fact in all the warm and dry countries of Europe, it is the chief reliance for stock-feeding."

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEM

policy of guin. Hence it is corrected to the second of the policy of guin. Hence it is corrected to the second of the policy of guin. Hence it is corrected to the second of the policy of guin. Hence it is corrected to the second of the policy of guin. Hence it is corrected to the second of the policy of guin. Hence it is corrected to the second of the policy of guin. Hence it is corrected to the guin. Hence it is corrected to the policy of guin. Hence it is corrected to the policy of guin. Hence it is corrected to the guin. Hence it is co

either in that way, and still better if tilled, is an admirable and cleansing growth. It is even better than clover as

plete, and I might say to the uninitiated wonderful, and have, indeed, now so become facts of history, that any comments on my part would be presumptu-

In closing this subject I will allude to ne line of experiments I have been following for some years. I have been sowing my oats stubble in peas; get a stand of oats, allow the peas and vines to fall on the ground, and make a second crop of oats without sowing any oats seed. of oats without sowing any oats seed.

Last summer I sowed seventy-five acres of oats stubble in July in peas, and also twenty-five acres of wheat stubble. Although the oats were badly killed by the control winter, yet they made a better though the oats were badly killed by the severe winter, yet they made a better crop than many who I knew paid 75 cents for seed and sowed in the spring. I now always make two crops of oats on all the oats I sow. The wheat stubble was out in corn, and I can only say up to this date there is a marked difference in the crop from other stubble not treated with the pea. If you will only treat your the pea. If you will only treat your land in this way you never can wear it out.
Just keep one third always on this "bill
of fare." I can now show you a beautiful stand of peas and oats on all my fresh

oats stubble.

In conclusion—for I know I must be tiresome, but I do wish to say something on this subject of grasses in another light, an that is as an ornament. another light, an that is as an ornament. The books, you know, speak of ornamental grasses. How cheerless and uninviting is the "ppearance around many of our country homes. A blue grass plot or terrace, a border of these grasses, different shaped beds of lawn grass, composed of blue, orchard, Italian rye and perennial rye, cost so little in the end, and yet add so much to "looks," and gives home, no matter how humble, such a cheery look. I have never yet found a place with these things but I have always found wide-awake people who "lived at home."

to this dear old Sunny South-I ask, can't our homes be made attractive enough to keep our young men on the farm, instead of seeking their fortunes in our over-crowded towns and cities?

A political economist has observed that labor, unless used at the moment of production, is lost forever. In most vocations it is impossible to produce beyond the day's needs. The doctor can cally a significant to the doctor of only cure diseases as they mainfest themselves. The best lawyer cannot acticipate next year's legal business. The carpenter and mason cannot build houses except as they are wanted. Not so with our farmer; he can always be adso with our farmer; he can always be advancing; he may drain, subsoil, fertilize; he may plant trees, beautify his home, increase his bank stock, for his farm is his bank, until its production is doubled or trebled in the future. If a hundred thousand additional lawyers and doctors were let loose upon the community I do not feel sure that the net result would be more justice or less disease and death be more justice or less disease and death. be more justice or less disease and death, while I am quite sure that the national wealth would not be increased thereby; but a hundred thousand enlightened, efficient farmers added to those we already have could hardly fail to add one hundred million per annum to the property which shall be the heritage of your children.

I was surprised to hear this reply, a few days ago, when a farmer w. a urged

and fresh as a new spear of grass, and all these thousand hills blossom and

There is a work and there is a reward for all. Let the fathers and brothers re-store our abandoned lands, then will the mothers and sisters beautify these homes by planting flowers, shrubs and vines for as some one has beautifully said, "The breath of flowers is far sweeter in growth. It is even better than clover as a preparing and manuring crop for wheat. I have made this crop a most important member of my rotation, and its culture as a manuring crop has now become general in my neighborhood, and is rapidly extending to more distant places. If all the advantages offered by this crop were fully appreciated and availed of, the possession of this plant in your climate would be one of the greatest agricultural blessings of this and the more Southern States. For my individual share of this benefit, stunted as it is by our colder climats, I estimate it as adding at least one thousand bushels of wheat annually to my crop."

The experiments made by Dr. Rose other Charleston gentlemen with the pea and the ash-olement have been so complete, and I might say to the uninitiated fig tree. I will not forget thee! Let my right hand forget its cunning if I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I prefer not my Carolina home above my chief joy."

Convict Labor.

There is such a manifest justice in the demand of the manafucturers and workdemand of the manufucturers and workingmen for the abolition of convict labor that the platforms of political parties are compelled to recognize it, and the people of all classes are coming to see the iniquity of a policy which saddles the expenses of our prisoners upon the industrial community and practically places workingmen on an equality with felons. Schuyler Colfax sava upon this felons. Schuyler Colfax says upon this subject: "There are in round numbers about 30,000 convicts in the various State Prisons of the Union, of whom between Prisons of the Union, of whom between 13,000 and 14,000 are employed under contract in mechanical industries. At 40 cents per day, the earning of these contract convicts would be \$1,600,000 per year. At \$1.50 the price for labor outside, these men would earn from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 per year. As the products of the mechanical industries in the United States amount to about \$5,000,000,000,000, per year the burson that 000,000,000 per year, the bureau that collected these figures estimates that the injury done to honest labor by convict labor in the United States must be small but a few million dollars, or less than one per cent. But this represents only a tithe of the whole grievance, because it compels a reduction in the wages of the workers receiving higher priess before who labor at any of the kinds of work at which convicts are employed. There can be objections presented to any and every proposition. But the least evil would result if the contract system in prisons was abolished, and the convicts worked under the authority of the officers, with the proviso that heir work should be offered and sold in the market at the current rates for simmarket at the current rates for similar rates produced outside. The market price then would only be affected by the additional products of less than 15,000 convicts throughout the United

States in manufacturing."

We can only conjecture the nature of the legislation which will be made upon this important subject at the coming session of the General .asembly. There is a growing sentiment in this State against the laws which permit the Penitentiary Directors to lease out convicts to corporations and private individuals. The recent barbarities practiced upon convicts at the stockade along the Greenwood and till. Augusta Kaliroad have opened the eyes of his our people to the working of a law which if it does not sanction yet makes possible for such inhumanities to be committed by brutal guards or overseers. One of the first subjects which will demand the attention of our law-makers will be this subject of convict labor. A starching and vigorous investigation of the rea true expose is made, we have no doubt that some decisive action will be taken. In the meantime it will be meet for the people to write, talk and think about the question that enters so largely into our civil, social and commercial standing and life. We invite a full discussion of these questions in our columns. Let all communications be brief, pointed, decorous, and they will be published; but if they are the reverse they will not see the light.

- A negro shot and killed another Day negro in Elberton, Ga., on the 25th ult. Md.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Hampton and Butler Think that Bayard is

"who sang others' fame, but left their own unsung."

An Eastern legend tells us that once a Persian Pasha, perceiving an old man planting a fruit tree asked him his age. The peasant replied, "Sire, I am four years old." An officer rebuked such seeming absurdity uttered to his superior. "I did not speak without truth," replied the old man, "for the wise do not reckon time by years loat in folly and the trifles of the world. I count my true age only that which has been passed in serving the Deity and discharging my duty to my day and generation." The Pasha said, "Thou cannot hope to see the tree thou art planting grow to perfection and repay thy labor with fruit?" "True," answered the age, "but since others have planted that we mght eat, it is but right that I should plant for the benefit of others," "Excellent," exclaimed the monarch, and the royal purse-bearer present of his sovereign the customary gift of a thousand pieces of gold. The peasant prostrated himself on the grow and such and a pair of crutches at his side told the story of his unfortunate accident. Hampton and Butler Think that Bayard is the Mar.

Currespondence of the News and Courier.

Chester, October, 28.

As the representative of the News and Courier, sent to write up the Chester Fair, boarded the northward bound train of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad at Columbia and Augusta Railro diffeen miles from Columbia, however, the train struck the steel rails, the clatter ceased, and the representative of the News and Courier plunged at once in medias res by asking both senators what they thought of the Bayard boom.

"THE BAYARD BOOM," replied Senator Butler, "I have never had but one opinion of it, and I have had that opinion for several years. I thought Mr. Bayard should have been nominated Mr. Bayard should have been nominated by the Democratic party for the Presi-dency in 1876. He could have beaten Hayes much easier the Mr. Tilden. Senator Hampton, interrupting: "Yes, and I think he can beat Mr. Tilden now in his own State. He can command

more votes in this country to-day than any man in it." Beporter: "Is he your choice for the Democratic nomination?"
Senator Hampton: "Undoubtedly. I think him the most available man." At

this point the noise interrupted the interview, which, however, was renewed when the train reached Winnsboro'.

"How did Ohio strike you?" asked the

"How did Ohio strike you?" asked the Reporter, looking at the two statesmen sitting in front of him.
"Right between the eyes," quickly responded Gen. Butler, and Senator Hampton as quickly replied: "I think the defeat of the Democratic party in Ohio a blessing in disguise for the country, especially if it secures the nomination of Rayard"

him.

Reporter: "Do you think that Mr. Bayo:d will get the Southwestern Democrats, among whom there seems to be some opposition to Bayard. There is Texas for instance, I don't think Bayard will get the Taxas vote."

Senator Hampton: "I don't know about that. There is of course opposition to Mr. Bayard in that quarter, but I think it will all die out. I don't see how there can be two opinions on the subject of cominating Bayard."

The Conductor: "All out for Chester," and this terminated the tripartite interview, for the present et least.

A POST PRASDIAL CHAT.

but after our defeat in Ohio I think the people ought to look around and see whether there is any strength in Bayard. If Mr. Bayard can carry tow York and Senator McDonald can carry Indiana, we

are sure of the election." Reporter: "Then you are in favor of Senator McDonald for the Vice Presi-

nator Hampton: "Yes, I think he is Senator Hampton: "Yes, I think he is a good man, and as Indiana is the only Western State that is Democratic I think we ought to place McDonald on the ticket. If Mr. Bayard can carry New York, and Mr. McDonald Indiana, we have our ticket elected and three votes to spare, but in addition to this Mr. Bayard can carry New Jersey and Connecticut, which will give us 18 electoral majority." Reporter: "That is counting the solid South?"

Senator Hampton: "Of course, the South will be solid, and should be solid for Mr. Bayard. He is the strongest man for Mr. Bayard. He is the strongest man in the South, and deservedly so for the reason that he has done more for the South than any other Northern man. He can poll more votes in the North too than any other Democrat, and he will get more of the conservative Republican vote than any other man that can be named. If he can't carry New York then no other Democrat can and there is an end to the whole ques-tion; but I believe he can carry it. Per-sonally he is very popular in the South, although some Southern senators seemed to think he was mistaken in financial matters. But the result of the Ohio elec-tion has proved that he was right, and has proved that he was right, and has proven the agacity and judgment of the men who supported him. His popularity now is so great that there will scarcely be any opposition to him. His character is so high that his enemies can say nothing against him. I think that with Bayard and McDonald the Demo-

say nothing against him. I think that with Bayard and McDonald the Democratic party are as sure of the next Presidential election as anything humanly speaking can be."

The Governor spoke at some length in this strain, and spoke very cheerfully and hopefully. The interview was shortly afterwards interrupted by the appearance of a committee who called to escort the two senators to witness Pinafore,

J. A. M.

- A Mrs. Bradly, of Ell! 5 unty, Tex-ns, recently picked 609 pounds of cotton in cleven hours. Notice to druggists and storekee

I guarantee Ehriner's Indian Vermifuge to destroy and expel worms from the human body, where they exist, if used gacording to the directions. You are authorized to sell it on the above conditions. David E. Foutz, Proprietor, Baltimere,

AN ODD FISH.

Special Correspondence Chronicle and Consti

EDGEFIELD, S. C., Oct. 25.

The term of Court which has just closed here has been such a very remarkable one that I cannot resist the temptation to avery 26, criticise and satirize it, so as to "Lice it upon the record," for all time to come, as abounding in scenes varying rapidly from the sublime to the ridiculous. Opening with the tragic and sublime Booth and Toney trial, in which genuine eloquence was displayed, it closed with a ridiculous "mock session" on Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock, the bar furnishing the sublime—the Court the ridiculous?

Since the memorable days of '76 Edgestice of the sublime and the sublime at the ridiculous of the sublime when the court the ridiculous?

Since the memorable days of '76 Edgestice of the sublime and the sublime at the ridiculous of the sublime—the Court the ridiculous?

Since the memorable days of '76 Edgestice of the sublime at the ridiculous of the sublime at the rid

may say that

"A little Mackey (folly) now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

In Edgefield, where he was converted, or rather saw, that it was a good time to desert Chamberlain, and successfully ride the political wave, from one party to another. It is not that Edgefield does not see and appreciate the marked difference between this "relic of Radical barbarism" and the other judges of this State.

"It is not that his wit is rich or rare,

"It is not that his wit is rich or rare,

The devil of it is, how it came there."

But if we interpret it aright, it is because as serves as a contrast—a strong contrast—to warn and remind the people of the day of their redemption; of the day "when the Saxon wore the iron collar of the Norman," or "when South Carolina hung like a rick jewel in the Ethiop's ear." But really and truly Mackey is a wonder! A sort of universal genius, in fact! for his record in short shows him to be a natural fillibuster; a border adventurer; a scheming politician; a Radical proselyte; a Democratic convert; a foreign ambassador to Hayes' Court; a public lecturer; an amusing wag; a vulgar wit, and a sophistical monstrosity. We would also add * *

* but we have shown enough to put him far ahead of anything you have over in Georgia.

in Georgia.

sponded Gen. Butler, and Senator Hampton as quickly replied: "I think the defeat of the Democratic party in Ohio a blessing in disguise for the country, especially if it secures the nomination of Bayard."

Reporter: "Do you think it will be likely to do that?"

Senator Butler: "I don't know about that. I see from a letter published in the News and Courier that Tilden is on what a correspondent describes as a "still hunt," and the old fellow is so smart, and has such lots of money, that it will be hard for Kelly and Counell both to beat him.

Reporter: "Do you think that Mr. Bayard will get the Southwestern Democrats, among whom there seems to be some opposition to Bayard. There is Texas for instance, I don't think Bayard will get the Taxas vote."

Senator Hampton: "I don't know about that. There is of course opposition to Mr. Bayard in that quarter, but I think it will all die out. I don't see how there can be two opinions on the subject of remark to every passerby; the retailer of vulgar ancedotes; the partisan even upon the bench, where the bullies the lawyers and juries, srgues the with counsel, indulges in low, envious filings at other Judges (his superiors), ridicules the Legislature (which elected him), and while uttering his stale with elimphance of which he is constantly bidding. Making a great show of his night sessions, he really consumes more time than any other Judge on the bench by his unnecessary and uncalled for efforts at wit; his quarrels with members of the bar; his vain, voluminous and partisan charges to the juries.

thin to Mr. Bayard in that quarter, but I think it will all die out. I don't see how there can be two opinions on the subject of vominating Bayard."

The Corductor: 'All out for Chester,' and this terminated the tripartite interview, for the present et least, and partisan charges to the juries.

A POST PRASDIAL CHAT.

A committee of the Agricultural Association met Senatora Hampton and Butle le rat the depot and escorted them to the Cotton Hotol. After dinner your correspondent managed to look himself up with the Governor, as he is still called in the latest opinion of 'mis Henor;' when we see lawyers trying to avoid a trial of their opinion of 'mis Henor;' when we see lawyers trying to avoid a trial of their opinion of 'mis Henor;' when we see lawyers trying to avoid a trial of their opinion of 'mis Henor's of the bar making an anilidavit that he head a try decided preference for Mr. Bayard for President and for Senator McDonald for Vice President. In reply to the question whether he thought that that would be the Democratic ticket in 1889, he was not so emphatic. Said he: "If the Democratic party are wise they will nominate that ticket; but whether they will do soo ro not, I, of course, can'.-2x, altabult upon the subject heretofore, because I didn't like to say anything for or segainst any candidate for the Presidency, but after our defeat in Ohio I think the people ought to look around and search whether there is any strength in Bayard. If Mr. Bayard can carry Loude and search of the color and residual world be tree to read the color and may know, I have written.

The Particle of Canada Continuation of past year is estimated at consumption for past year is estimated at consumpt

The Portrait of General Gordon Pre-sented to South Carolina.

The following letter tells the particulars. The portrait was boxed and placed in the express office yesterday. The express company, with its usual liberality, will convey it free of charge: ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 31, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 31, 1879.

His Excellency W. D. Simpson, Governor of South Carolina:

DEAR SIR: We have been requested by Mr. Albert Guerry, "the artist," to deli.er to you the portrait of General John B. Gordon, painted and tendered by him, some time ago, to the State of South Carolina.

In thus practically executing this generous and public spirited gift of Mr. Gnerry to his native State, we feel that honor is due alike to Georgia and South Carolina. The illustrious public services of General Gordon have won for him a deserved national fame.

deserved national fame.

His military and civic genius have

His military and civic genius have adorned the great Commonwealth of Georgia, that had the honor to give him birth, and whose civilization he so worthily represents as a Senator. His devotion to South Carolina and his unspeakable agency in her restoration from bayonet despotism to the blessings of constitutional government have endeared him to the lasting affection and gratitude of all Carolinians for all time to come.

Mr. Guerry is an artist of whom the State of South Carolina may be proud. He has painted portraits that have stamped him as one of the foremost artists of the age; he has handled great subjects with a master's touch, and made imperishable pictures for posterity, and

imperishable pictures for posterity, and he has had no better theme for his brush than the gifted and gallaut Georgian whose noble and familiar form and lineaments he has painted as a "labor of love" and admiration. The portrait of Gordon by Guerry is

The portrait of Gordon by Guerry is a vivid and magnificent work, true in likeness, a faithful reproduction of the original, and a brilliant artistic achievement. It is a noble gift, a fitting tribute of illial remembranco from a true son of Carolina to his own State.

It is the "Alchemy" of Carolina genius linking the memory of Georgia's goldier statesman to the thought of Carolinians as Carolina's cherished benefactor.

We have the honor to be, yours, very

We have the honor to be, yours, very

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

- The Confederate monument at Ma-con, Ga., will be unvailed on the 29th

vember 1st. -- In 1860 there were 1,311,246 hands

— In 1860 there were 1,311,246 hands engaged in the manufacturing industries of the United States; in 1879 the number was 2,052,996; in 1880 the number will not be less than 3,500,000.

— Gen. Chalmers is aunounced as a candidate for the Mississippi senatorship, to succeed Senator Bruce, and he will probably make it lively for Congressman Singleton, who is his principal rival.

— Miss Maud Banks, daughter of Gen. Banks, has made he debut at Brooline, Mass., as an actress in an amsteur company. She intends to go on the professional stage. The general was once an actor.

- The great actress Rechel had a small

— The great actress it cone and a small sear upon her cheek. In the extreme poverty of her childhood she one day in the atreet contested with a dog the right to a bone with some acraps of meat on it. A bite from the dog caused the scar.

— Assistant Postmaster New, of Pittafield, Mass., added \$1,000 to his income

field, Mass., added \$1,000 to his income in a year by removing fresh postage stamps from letters, putting on those that had been used and selling the stolen ones. He used the money in maintaining his social pretensions.

— Two prizes have been offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England for new varieties of wheat, combining the largest yield of grain and tags year. the largest yield of grain and craw per acre, with smooth and thin husks, full and white kernels, high specific gravity in the seed, and with bright, firm, and stiff straw.

— Two women at Union, Tenn., had a duel in regular man style. They both fired at the word, and one hit a boy who was climbing over the fence with a watermelon, and the other hit a calf in the field. Both having drawn blood they acknowledged that they had received satisfaction.

consumption for past year is estimated at 33,434 bales, or 17,299,800 pounds. According to the figures of the National Cotton Exchange, this was an increase of 16,344 bales over the previous year. Three large mills are now being erected, with the previous et that other with the previous et that other with the previous of the previous of the previous of the previous that other with the previous of the previous that other with the previous of the previous that other with the previous of the previous of the previous that other with the previous of the previous that other with the previous of the previous that the previous that the previous of the previous that the previous that the previous of the previous that the previous t

with the prospect that others will be added within the next twelve months. ded within the next twelve months.

— The oldest timber in the world, which has been used by man, is supposed to be that found in the ancient temples of Egypt. It is found as dowel-pins in connection with a stour-work which is known to be at least 4,000 years old. These dowels appear to be of tarmarisk or shittim wood, of which the ark is said to have been constructed, a sacred tree in ancient Egypt, and now rarely found in the valley of the Nile.

— Nearly 15,000 and results have an

in the valley of the Nile.

— Nearly 150,000 emigrants have arrived in this country since the first of January, and it is estimated that at least 10,000 more will come by the end of the year. In point of numbers the Germans are first, and noxt, in the order named, come Irish, Fagliah, Swedes, Scotch, Norwegiana Swiss, Russiana, Wolsh and French. The commissioners of immigration estimate that upon an average the immigrats have brought \$70 each in money and personal property to the same money and personal property to the same value. This would make a total of \$22,-260,000 thus brought into this country and distributed in this year.

and distributed in this year.

This is what Robt. G. Ingersoll says of the women: "I tell you we men are more prudent than men. I tell you as a rule, women are more faithful than men—ten times as faithful as men. I never saw a man pursue his wife into the very diten and dustor degradation and take her in his arms. I never saw a man stand at the shore where she had been morally wrecked waiting for the waves to bring back even her corpse to his arms; but I have seen woman with her white arms lift man from the mire of degradation, and hold him to her bosom as though he were an angel."

and hold him to her bosom as though he were an angel."

— James Nash went futo his log baru at Richmond, Va., with a lighted candle. He was drunk. A heavy bale of bay, against which he stumbled, fell against the door, and the candle ignified in The fire spread fast. Nash yelled for help, but his family could not got him out, though they could see him through the wide cracks between the logs. They thraw water into the building, but that only retarded, the fire slightly. Nash worked desperately in his fiery prison, trying to roll the bale away from the door, and to put out the fames he shawelling corn on them. However driven into a corner, and there slowly rounted to worked desperately in his fiery prison, Signed by John H. Seals, W. L. Calhoun, Albert Howell, Charles H. Williams, I. W. Avery, (Secretary Executive Department, J. W. S. Walker, W. A. Hemphill, W. Izard Heyward.